WIKIPEDIA

1160

Year **1160** (**MCLX**) was a leap year starting on Friday (link will display the full calendar) of the Julian calendar.

Millennium:	2nd millennium
Centuries:	11th century · **12th century** · 13th century
Decades:	1140s · 1150s · **1160s** · 1170s · 1180s
Years:	1157 · 1158 · 1159 · **1160** · 1161 · 1162 · 1163

1160 in various calendars

Gregorian calendar	1160 *MCLX*
Ab urbe condita	1913
Armenian calendar	609 ԹՎ ՈՓ
Assyrian calendar	5910
Balinese saka calendar	1081–1082
Bengali calendar	567
Berber calendar	2110
English Regnal year	6 Hen. 2 – 7 Hen. 2
Buddhist calendar	1704
Burmese calendar	522
Byzantine calendar	6668–6669
Chinese calendar	己卯年 (Earth Rabbit) 3856 or 3796 — *to* — 庚辰年 (Metal Dragon) 3857 or 3797
Coptic calendar	876–877
Discordian	2326

Contents

Events
- By place
  - Byzantine Empire
  - Europe
  - Levant
  - Africa
  - Asia
- By topic
  - Education

Births

Deaths

References

Events

By place

Byzantine Empire

- Spring – Emperor Manuel I (**Komnenos**) sends an embassy led by John Kontostephanos to Jerusalem to ask King Baldwin III to nominate one of the princesses of Crusader States as bride for the widowed emperor. There two candidates, the 15-year-old Maria of Antioch and Melisende of Tripoli. Baldwin suggests Melisende, and her brother Count Raymond III sets about gathering an enormous dowry. The ambassadors are not satisfied and delay the marriage for over a year. They hear rumours about Melisende's birth, based on her mother's (Countess Hodierna of Jerusalem) infidelity and therefore Melisende's possible legitimacy.[1]

Europe

- January 25 – Emperor Frederick I (**Barbarossa**) captures Crema after a 6-month siege, as part of his campaign against the independent Italian city-states. Some 20,000 survivors are allowed to leave the city with whatever they could carry before Crema is looted and burnt to the ground.[2] The expense of the siege (over 2,000 silver marks) and Frederick's determination to enforce it over the winter, demonstrates his ability to hold troops in the field and to keep his allies on side.[3]
- May 18 – Erik Jedvardsson (Eric IX) is murdered, after which his murderer Magnus Henriksen proclaims himself king of Sweden as Magnus II. He is murdered in turn the following year, however. Erik is soon worshipped as a saint. Though never formally canonized by Pope Alexander III, he eventually becomes the patron saint of Sweden.
- A plot of land at Miholjanec is donated to the Knights Templar, who build a monastery in nearby Zdelia. This is the earliest historical mention of the Templars in Croatia and Hungary.[4]
- Spital am Semmering (modern Austria) is founded by Margrave Ottokar III. He erects a hospital and completes the colonization of the area around the Traisen and Gölsen rivers.
- Autumn – Within weeks of the death of his second wife, Queen Constance of Castile, King Louis VII marries Adela of Champagne, daughter of Count Theobald II (**the Great**).
- A large Portuguese offensive begins in the Alentejo region, against the Almoravids.[5] The city of Tomar is founded by Gualdim Pais, Grand Master of the Knights Templar.

Levant

- Autumn – Raynald of Châtillon, prince of Antioch, makes a plundering raid in the valley of the Euphrates at Marash to seize cattle, horses and camels from the local peasants. On his way back to Antioch, he and his retinue are attack by Zangid warriors. Raynald is unhorsed and captured, and sent to Aleppo where he is put in jail.[6]

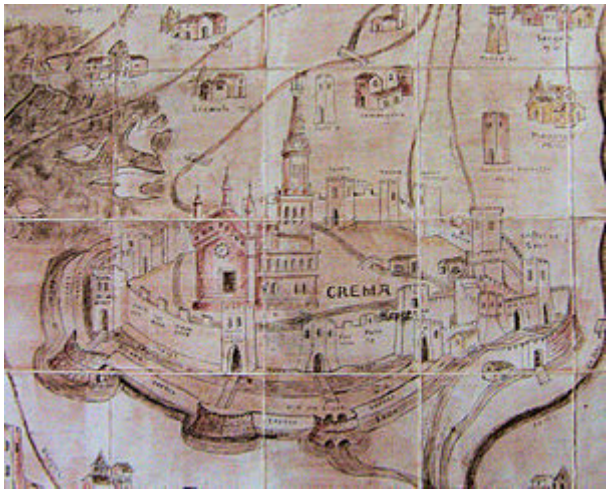
Africa

- The Almohads conquer Mahdia (modern Tunisia) from the Normans after an important naval success near the city, against Christian reinforcements coming from Sicily.[7]
- A commercial treaty, between the Almohad Caliphate and the Republic of Pisa, opens the North African ports to Tuscan merchants (approximate date).

Asia

calendar	
Ethiopian calendar	1152–1153
Hebrew calendar	4920–4921
Hindu calendars	
- *Vikram Samvat*	1216–1217
- *Shaka Samvat*	1081–1082
- *Kali Yuga*	4260–4261
Holocene calendar	11160
Igbo calendar	160–161
Iranian calendar	538–539
Islamic calendar	554–555
Japanese calendar	Heiji 2 / Eiryaku 1 (永暦元年)
Javanese calendar	1066–1067
Julian calendar	1160 *MCLX*
Korean calendar	3493
Minguo calendar	752 before ROC 民前752年
Nanakshahi calendar	−308
Seleucid era	1471/1472 AG
Thai solar calendar	1702–1703
Tibetan calendar	阴土兔年 (female Earth-Rabbit) 1286 or 905 or 133 *— to —* 阳金龙年 (male Iron-Dragon) 1287 or 906 or 134

- Siege of Sanjō Palace: A rebel force (some 500 men) under Minamoto no Yoshitomo launches a night attack against Emperor Nijō. They kidnap the retired-Emperor Go-Shirakawa and set fire to the palace in Kyoto.[8]
- Emperor Dharanindravarman II dies and is succeeded by his cousin Yasovarman II as ruler of the Khmer Empire (modern Cambodia). Dharanindravarman's son Jayavarman VIIgoes in exile in neighboring Champa.



The Comune of Crema (15th century)

By topic

Education

- The Derby School is founded at Derby, England.

Births

- October 4 – Alys of France, daughter of Louis VII (d. 1220)
- December 3 – Conrad of Querfurt, German bishop (d. 1202)
- Abu Yusuf Yaqub al-Mansur, Almohad caliph (d. 1199)
- Adolf III, count of Schaumburg and Holstein (d. 1225)
- Alice of Courtenay, French noblewoman (d. 1218)
- Ali ibn al-Athir, Arab historian and biographer (d. 1233)
- Azriel of Gerona, Catalan Jewish leader (d. 1238)
- Bertold V, German nobleman (House of Zähringen) (d. 1218)
- Cadenet, French poet and troubadour (approximate date)
- David Kimhi, French rabbi and grammarian (d. 1235)
- Dulce of Aragon, queen of Portugal (d. 1198)
- Eschiva of Ibelin, queen of Cyprus (d. 1196)
- Eudokia Komnene, French noblewoman (d. 1203)
- Hartmann I, count of Württemberg (d. 1240)
- Isaac the Blind, French rabbi and writer (d. 1235)
- John of Hexham, English chronicler (d. 1209)
- John of Matha, French priest and saint (d. 1213)
- Konoe Motomichi, Japanese nobleman (d. 1233)
- Ma Yuan, Chinese landscape painter (d. 1225)
- Mestwin I, duke of Pomerania (approximate date)
- Parisius (or **Parisio**), Italian priest and saint (d. 1267)
- Philip the Chancellor, French theologian (d. 1236)
- Rudolph I, count palatine of Tübingen (d. 1219)
- Sasaki Takatsuna, Japanese samurai (d. 1214)
- Sibylla (or **Sibylle**), queen of Jerusalem (d. 1190)
- Siraj al-Din al-Sakaki, Persian scholar (d. 1229)
- Taira no Koremori, Japanese general (d. 1184)

- Taira no Noritsune, Japanese nobleman (d. 1185)
- Tamar the Great, queen of Georgia (approximate date)
- Vladislaus III, duke of Bohemia (approximate date)

Deaths

- March 12 – Al-Muqtafi, caliph of the Abbasid Caliphate (b. 1096)
- April 3 – William FitzAlan, Breton nobleman (b. 1105)
- April 27 – Rudolf I, count of Bregenz and Chur (b. 1081)
- May 18
  - Eric IX (**the Holy**), king of Sweden (b. 1120)
  - Ibn al-Qalanisi, Arab politician and chronicler
- May 31 – Mechtildis of Edelstetten, German abbess
- July 23 – Al-Fa'iz bi-Nasr Allah, Fatimid caliph (b. 1049)
- October 4 – Constance of Castile, queen of France (b. 1141)
- December 17 – Gilla na Naemh Ua Duinn, Irish poet (b. 1102)
- December 22 – Fujiwara no Nariko, Japanese empress (b. 1117)
- Dharanindravarman II, Cambodian ruler of the Khmer Empire
- Fujiwara no Michinori, Japanese nobleman (b. 1106)
- Fujiwara no Nobuyori, Japanese nobleman (b. 1133)
- Gonzalo Fernández de Traba, Galician nobleman
- Helena of Skövde, Swedish noblewoman and saint
- Herman III (**the Great**), German nobleman (b. 1105)
- Herman of Carinthia, German astronomer (b. 1100)
- Hugh Candidus, English monk and historian (b. 1095)
- Ibn Quzman, Andalusian poet and writer (b. 1087)
- Mahsati, Persian female poet and writer (b. 1089)
- Minamoto no Tomonaga, Japanese samurai (b. 1144)
- Minamoto no Yoshihira, Japanese nobleman (b. 1140)
- Minamoto no Yoshitomo, Japanese general (b. 1123)
- Niklot, Obotrite prince (House of Mecklenburg) (b. 1090)
- Peter Lombard, French bishop and theologian (b. 1096)
- Philip of France, French prince and archdeacon (b. 1132)
- Raymond du Puy, French knight and Grand Master (b. 1083)
- Robert I (**Nostell**), Norman churchman and prior (b. 1100)
- Sophie of Winzenburg, German noblewoman (b. 1105)

References

1. Steven Runciman (1952). *A History of The Crusades. Vol II: The Kingdom of Jerusalem*, pp. 292–293. ISBN 978-0-241-29876-3.
2. Bradbury, Jim (1992). *The Medieval Siege*, p. 92. Woodbridge, Suffolk: Boydell Press. ISBN 978-0-851-15357-5.
3. Andrew Roberts (2008). *Great Commanders of the Medieval World (454–1582)*, p. 134. ISBN 978-0-85738-589-5.

4. Hunyadi, Zsolt; Laszlovszky, József. *The Crusades and the Military Orders*. Central European University. Dept. of Medieval Studies. p. 246. ISBN 978-963-9241-42-8.
5. Picard, Christophe (2000). *Le Portugal musulman, VIIIe-XIIIe siècle: L'Occident dál-Andalus sous domination islamique*. Paris: Maisonneuve & Larose. p. 110. ISBN 2-7068-1398-9.
6. Steven Runciman (1952). *A History of The Crusades. Vol II: The Kingdom of Jerusalem*, p. 291. ISBN 978-0-241-29876-3.
7. Picard, Christophe (1997). *La mer et les musulmans d'Occident VIIIe-XIIIe siècle*. Paris: Presses Universitaires de France.
8. Samson, George (1958). *A History of Japan to 1334*, pp. 256–258. Standford University Press. ISBN 08-0470-523-2.

Retrieved from "https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=1160&oldid=968596088"

This page was last edited on 20 July 2020, at 10:00 (UTC).

Text is available under the Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike License; additional terms may apply. By using this site, you agree to the Terms of Use and Privacy Policy. Wikipedia® is a registered trademark of the Wikimedia Foundation, Inc., a non-profit organization.